

A New *Stygiotrechus* (Coleoptera, Trechinae) from near the Northern End of the Daikô Mountains in the Kii Peninsula, Central Japan

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Abstract A new species of the trechine genus *Stygiotrechus* is described from Mt. Azami-dake at the northern end of the Daikô Mountains in the Kii Peninsula under the name *S. azami* ASHIDA et K. KITAYAMA, sp. nov. This is at present the easternmost known species of the genus and its type locality is about 40 km distant to the west from the distributional range of *Kurasawatrechus*.

The trechine genus *Stygiotrechus* is mainly distributed in the Inner Belt of the western Japan. The Kii Peninsula, the easternmost distributional area of the genus, is divided into the Inner and Outer Belts by the Median Tectonic Zone located along the Ki-no-kawa/Kushida-gawa line. From the northern side of this zone, three species belonging to the *ohtanii* group, *S. ohtanii*, *S. kadanus* and *S. itoi*, were described, and they are restricted to the northwestern part of the peninsula, namely the Izumi and Ikoma Mountains (UÉNO, 1969, 2001; ASHIDA & KITAYAMA, 2003). On the other hand, in the south of that zone, *S. nishikawai* and *S. misatonis* were described from the middle western part of the peninsula (UÉNO, 1980; ASHIDA & KITAYAMA, 2003), and exceptionally *S. eos* was from the southeastern part (UÉNO & NAITÔ, 2003). These three species are considered to have invaded from the northern side of the zone into the south and dispersed. In this paper, we are going to describe a new species from near the northeastern part of the Kii Peninsula, where the genus has hitherto been unknown.

Before going further, we would like to thank Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his continuous guidance. We also thank Mr. Yoshihide OKUDA of the Kansai Trechine Research Group for help in field investigation.

Stygiotrechus azami ASHIDA et K. KITAYAMA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

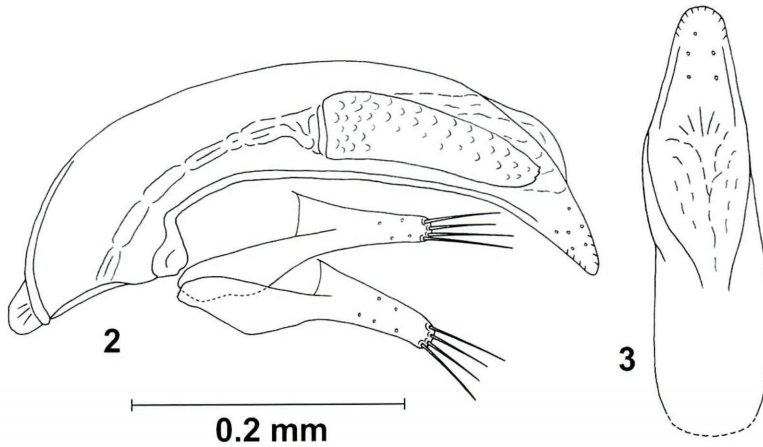
Length: 2.40–2.70 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra).

Belonging to the group of *Stygiotrechus ohtanii* and closely similar to *S. ohtanii* S. UENO (1969, pp. 490, 491, fig. 5; 2001, p. 241, figs. 4–5) from Kongô-zan in Chihaya-akasaka-mura, though different from the latter species by relatively large fore-body, subcordate shape of pronotum with distinctly constricted base and less prominent front angles, and short elytra with small teeth on the shoulders. Also similar to *S. ohtanii* in the configuration of male genitalia, though can be distinguished by less strongly arcuate aedeagus with smaller basal part.

Color as in *S. ohtanii*. Head similar to that of *S. ohtanii* though somewhat larger with a little less swollen genae and somewhat wider neck; antennae as in *S. ohtanii*. Pronotum similar to that of *S. ohtanii* though shorter and more distinctly constricted at basal part, much wider than long, widest at three-fourths from base; PW/HW 1.19–1.30 (M 1.24), PW/PL 1.12–1.21 (M 1.18), PW/PA 1.17–1.27 (M 1.23), PW/PB



Fig. 1. *Stygiotrechus azami* sp. nov., from Mt. Azami-dake in Higashiyoshino-mura, ♂, dorsal view.



Figs. 2–3. Male genitalia of *Stygiotrechus azami* sp. nov., from Mt. Azami-dake; left lateral view (2), apical part of aedeagus, dorso-apical view (3).

1.21–1.30 (M 1.25), PB/PA 0.95–1.01 (M 0.98); front angles less prominent than those of *S. ohtanii* and *S. kadanus*; sides regularly arcuate in anterior two-thirds, sinuate at one-third from base, then feebly but distinctly emarginate, and nearly parallel in basal fourth; hind angles almost rectangular and minutely denticulate laterad at the corners; basal margin slightly lobed and emarginate at middle; disc as in *S. ohtanii* though somewhat depressed. Elytra similar to those of *S. ohtanii* though shorter and a little more depressed on the disc, widest at about middle; EW/PW 1.35–1.40 (M 1.37), EL/PL 2.35–2.53 (M 2.43), EL/EW 1.45–1.52 (M 1.50); shoulders subsquare; pre-humeral borders short and nearly perpendicular to the mid-line; humeral borders serrate, each bearing four to five teeth, which are usually smaller than those of the other relatives; sides feebly arcuate to near apices; striation and chaetotaxy as in *S. ohtanii*. Legs as in *S. ohtanii*.

Male genital organ very similar to that of *S. ohtanii*, though the aedeagus is somewhat robust and rather weakly arcuate, with smaller and less strongly curved basal part. Aedeagus small, about three-tenths as long as elytra, lightly sclerotized, tubular, moderately arcuate at the middle part, rather strongly curved at the basal part, and sigmoidally twisted in dorsal view; basal orifice rather small, with the sides shallowly emarginate; sagittal aileron small though distinct; viewed dorsally, apical lobe gradually narrowed towards apex, whose tip is rounded; viewed laterally, apical lobe gradually narrowed towards apex and slightly curved ventrad. Inner sac armed with a large copulatory piece, which is two-fifths as long as aedeagus and is covered almost all over with minute scales. Styles as in *S. ohtanii*.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, 29–VI–2003, K. KITAYAMA leg. Paratypes: 1 ♀, 28–VI–2003, H. ASHIDA leg.; 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 29–VI–2003, K. KITAYAMA, Y. OKUDA & H. ASHIDA leg. The holotype is preserved in the collection of the National Science Mu-

seum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Type locality. Mt. Azami-dake: Mugitani-gawa Valley (1,100 m alt.), Higashi-yoshino-mura, Nara Prefecture, Central Japan.

Etymology. This new species is named after the type locality, Mt. Azami-dake.

Notes. Mt. Azami-dake (1,406 m in height), the type locality of the present species, is situated almost on the Median Tectonic Zone, and also near the northern end of the Daikô Mountains, which is the eastern mountain range lying north and south in the Kii Peninsula. It is far from the previously known localities of the genus: 35 km east by south of Mt. Kongô-zan, the type locality of *S. ohtanii*; 52 km southeast of Mt. Ikoma, that of *S. itoi*; and 62 km east-northeast of Mt. Onji-yama, that of *S. misatonis*. Since the type locality of *S. azami* is at the head of the Mugitani-gawa Valley, which is one of the headstreams of the Ki-no-kawa River, the species must have migrated from the downstream part of the river. In fact, the characteristics of the external morphology as well as the male genitalia of *S. azami* are closely similar to those of *S. ohtanii*. The type locality of *S. azami* is 45 km north by east of Mt. Chausu-yama, that of *S. eos*, thus *S. azami* is at present the easternmost species of the genus. The distributional range of *Stygiotrechus* approaches to that of *Kurasawatrechus*, namely Mt. Azami-dake is about 40 km distant to the west from Koya-no-kô-mori-ana Cave, the type locality of *K. hirakei hirakei* S. UENO, 1979.

The type specimens were dug out from the colluvium deposited in a dried gully at the head of the Mugitani-gawa Valley, and many of them were found on the undersurfaces of clayey stones buried at the depth of 80 cm or more

要 約

芦田 久・北山健司：紀伊半島の台高山脈北端部から発見されたノコメメクラチビゴミムシ属の1新種。—— 台高山脈北端部の薊岳の、標高1,100m地点で発見されたノコメメクラチビゴミムシ属の1新種を、アザミメクラチビゴミムシ *Stygiotrechus azami* ASHIDA et K. KITAYAMA, sp. nov. と命名し、記載した。本種は現在のところ本属の東限の種であり、その基準産地はクラサワメクラチビゴミムシ属の分布域まで約40kmの距離である。

Erratum

In a previous paper of ours (*Elytra, Tokyo*, **31**: 221–229), there was an inadvertent error in the last paragraph of page 222. Line 2 should be read as follows:

EW/PW 2.32–2.42 (M 2.37), EL/EW 1.47–1.58 (M 1.52)

→EW/PW 1.30–1.42 (M 1.35), EL/PL 2.32–2.42 (M 2.37), EL/EW 1.47–1.58 (M 1.52).

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Elytra, Tokyo, **32** (1): 27, May 31, 2004

A Record of *Kusumia septentrionalis* S. UÉNO et OKUDA (Coleoptera, Trechinae) from Nara Prefecture, Central Japan

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Kusumia septentrionalis S. UÉNO et OKUDA, 2002, was described based on three specimens collected from Mt. Kunimi-yama (900–910 m in altitude, type locality) and Mt. Kumogase-yama (800 m in altitude), both in Iitaka-chô of Mie Prefecture. Here we report the first record of this upper hypogean species from Nara Prefecture. The southwestern slope of Mt. Azami-dake from which the specimens were collected is about 6 km distant to the southwest from the type locality. *Kusumia septentrionalis* coexisted with *Stygiotrechus azami* ASHIDA et K. KITAYAMA, 2004, in the colluvium deposited at the head of the stream.

Specimens examined. 3♂♂, 5♀♀, Mt. Azami-dake: Mugitani-gawa Valley (1,100 m in altitude), Higashiyoshino-mura, Nara Prefecture, Central Japan, 28~29–VI–2003, K. KITAYAMA & H. ASHIDA leg.; 3♀♀, same locality, 23–VIII–2003, K. KITAYAMA & T. SAITÔ leg.

Before closing this brief report, we thank Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO for identification of the species and Mr. Takumi SAITÔ for help in the fieldwork.

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